

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FAUST.
- KIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FOOT'S REVUE.
- WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—PURE GOLD.
- WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—JUDITH.
- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—JESU EMIGRANT.—LAUGHING HYENA.
- NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FRENCH REVUE.—THEALBA.—FADY CARY.
- BOVEY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACKED LEAVE WOMAN.—WIDOW OF ALFRED.—JACKED LEAVE WOMAN.
- BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—FOUR GIGARS, TWO DANCERS, ALBION, WHAT IS IT, AND, AT ALL TIMES, AFRICAN DR. OR, THE GREAT, THE GREAT, THE GREAT.
- WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—PURE GOLD.
- WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 54 Broadway.—ENTHUSIASM FOR LARZ, AC.—AFRICAN CAMEL.
- COOPER INSTITUTE.—MISS EMMA WARD'S LECTURE.
- AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET.—PARTISANS, ENLARGED, AC.—OLD GRANTY GROUP.
- BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 45 Broadway.—GRAND AND ENTHUSIASM PERFORMANCES.
- HIPPODROME, Fourteenth street.—PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
- HOPE CHAPPEL, 75 Broadway.—REPRODUCTION OF THE MUSEUM OF THE FUTURE, AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET GROUP.
- NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
- ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ENTHUSIASM FOR LARZ, AC.—AFRICAN CAMEL.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

General Grant left Fort Monroe on Sunday morning, on the steamer City of Albany, and arrived in Washington yesterday, where he was actively engaged in the War Department, preparing for his future movements. He goes to the front to-day.

Seven days continuous rain has left the camps and roads in Virginia in a frightful condition. It will take four weeks of sunshine to enable our troops to move. The spring campaign will thus be thrown into the summer. Some disaffection is said to exist in the Potomac army among the officers of the extinguished corps. A few of them were put under arrest, and this checked the insubordination.

The rebel Commissioner Colonel Ould and Captain Hatch returned to their flag of truce late on Monday morning, on Saturday, en route for Richmond. A perfect understanding was come to between Colonel Ould and General Butler, whereby the exchange of prisoners will be hereafter conducted honorably and humanely.

The terrific storm which has been raging on the coast for some days nearly caused the loss of several New York soldiers (about twenty) returning from Annapolis on the steamer Fairbanks, which was driven ashore at Cape Henry on the last night. All the troops were saved after much difficulty. They belonged principally to the sixtieth, eighty eighth and Ninetieth regiments New York Volunteers.

At latest advices from Kentucky and Tennessee General Buell was at Jackson, Tenn. General Canby, with twenty three hundred rebels, was at Grand Junction, Tenn. A report was also that Colonel Marsh, with six hundred of the Sixth Tennessee cavalry, had a fight with fifteen hundred rebel cavalry—probably a part of McClellan's force—near Somerville, Tenn., on Wednesday last, and that our troops, after contesting the field for nearly four hours, had to fall back, leaving seventy men and three officers in the hands of the rebels, either killed or wounded. No extensive raid of the enemy into Kentucky is anticipated by the authorities at Louisville.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship City of London, from London and Genoa, from Queenstown and Southampton respectively, arrived at New York, on the 4th inst., from London, and the Hibernian, from London, arrived at New York, on the 4th inst., from London. By these arrivals we have European news to the 25th of March—four days late.

The report from the seat of war in Denmark is interesting. The Danes were introduced in Fredericia, a very strongly fortified town in North Jutland. Fredericia is situated on the "Maiden City" of Denmark; for, although it has been frequently attacked by the Germans and other enemies of the kingdom, it has never been taken. The German Allies have besieged it, but abandoned the undertaking on the 25th of March.

A map of the city and defenses of Fredericia is published in the Herald this morning. We also give a brief description of the place, with a description of its fortifications, and other lines of defense.

The French army continued to bombard the Danish position at Duppel. It was said that the city of Fredericia was sitting out a steam gun for the protection of its own interests during the war, and that the vessels would be placed under the command of the Austrian Admiral. Austria and Prussia connected to the plan of the assembly of a peace conference without any real basis, but Denmark refused to entertain the proposition for a conference unless an armistice was first agreed upon.

Four very evil storms, built of steel, were ready to start from Liverpool in order to attempt to run the American blockade. The London Times states that these will go to Europe's intervention.

Maximilian was to assume the title of Emperor of Mexico on Easter Sunday, and set out for the Capital of the empire early in April. He will open diplomatic relations with the United States, and observe a strict neutrality towards the rebel confederacy. General Weyler was appointed chief aide-de-camp to the new Emperor. The French steam frigate Dryade left Cherbourg for Vera Cruz, having on board about two hundred Mexican officers, recently prisoners of war in France, who have been liberated after having given their adhesion to the new government. The amount and terms of a loan for Mexico were still agitated in financial circles in London and Paris.

The health of the Pope and improved. Garibaldi had waited for Carrara for England. He was to receive a brilliant reception in London.

The national government of Poland had prepared an appeal to the nations of Europe.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Ashburton were dead, and the Duke of Newcastle had had a very serious attack of illness.

Congress closed in London on the 24th of March at 10:15 A. M.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull and fragile on the 24th of March, with prices unchanged from a few days experience the previous day. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, with unchanged rates. Provisions were quiet.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the neutrality laws so as to make them reciprocal to each government, extending entire neutrality to those which return the same, and so where the exact measure of reciprocity which they

extend to us, was adopted. The Military Committee reported adversely on the House bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department, with amendments. A bill establishing a Bureau of Emigration was reported, and ordered to be printed. The Senate recently called upon the Secretary of War for an order of General Dix to prevent Marshal Dodge, relative to the Maryland election of 1861, and the Secretary responds that no such document known to the officers of the department, nor has it been found in its archives. A bill was reported appropriating five millions of dollars for the satisfaction of claims for appellations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1861, and appointing a commission to adjudicate said claims. The House bill authorizing settlements in rebel districts was taken up, and Messrs. Crimes and Trumbull made speeches against it, while Messrs. Sherman and Wilson spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, then made a speech in favor of prohibiting slavery by an amendment of the constitution. After the transaction of some unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, resolutions calling for information as to the amount and disposition of the commutation money received from drafted men, and as to the number of colored regiments in the service, also as to the number of persons arrested for political offenses, were laid on the table. The Secretary of War was called on for a statement of the number of men who have entered the army since March, 1861, and the quota of each State under the draft. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a joint resolution declaring that "the Congress of the United States is unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the republic of Mexico; therefore they think it to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European Power." This was adopted unanimously—one hundred and nine members voting. An effort was made to have the resolution granting the sale of half of the House to George Thompson, the English abolitionist, for a lecture, rescinded, but the House refused to entertain the proposition. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the National Bank act, but adjourned without concluding the subject.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced appropriating five millions of dollars for the enlargement to general capacity of the Erie and Oswego canals. To accomplish the work in accordance with the plan proposed in this bill, the canals will have to be closed about the 1st of next November, and remain closed until about the 1st of June, 1865. A bill was also introduced requiring the Excise Commissioners to give bonds for the performance of their duties. The bill for the sale of the State Island Quarantine lands was re-committed to the committee to have an amended report inserted providing for the retention of four acres at the southeast corner of said lands, for temporary boarding and landing purposes, office, &c. The bill amendatory of the Unsub Buildings act for this city was ordered to a third reading. The amendments provide for the more complete inspection of buildings and prescribe the manner in which suits shall be prosecuted under the act. It was agreed to vote for Regents of the University on the 12th inst., to fill the two vacancies now existing in that Board.

In the Assembly the bill prescribing the mode in which the votes of the soldiers in the field shall be taken was under consideration. Some time in Committee of the Whole. A few immaterial amendments were agreed to, and the bill was finally ordered to a third reading. Among the bills passed were those providing for the school laws of the State into one act, and to relieve from auction duties all sales for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. The consideration of the bill appropriating \$880,000 for arming, equipping and uniforming the State militia occupied a considerable portion of the day's session. It was finally laid over and made the special order for this afternoon. The bill providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals was reported to the House, and the committee on having it in charge. The Senate's resolution calling on the national government to pay the \$100 bounty to recruits in the two years regiments who were honorably discharged before the expiration of their two years' service was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The great fair was thrown open to the public yesterday, and the event was marked by appropriate ceremonies. In the afternoon a parade of regulars, militia regiments and volunteers, numbering eight thousand men, took place and was witnessed by about half a million of people, who exhibited the most unbounded enthusiasm. At seven o'clock in the evening the inaugural ceremonies took place at the Palace Garden branch of the fair, and the building was crowded to its full capacity with spectators.

The annual election for State officers in Connecticut took place yesterday. The returns received show that the republicans have carried the State by eight thousand majority—a considerable gain on the vote of last year.

Several of Aldermen were without a quorum yesterday, and adjourned without doing any business.

The law courts adjourned yesterday in consequence of the fair. The Court of Oyer and Terminer will not sit until to-morrow. All the other courts will be in session to-day, however, and it is expected that considerable business will be transacted.

The Danbury Society held their monthly meeting last evening at Danbury Hall, 111th St., N. Y. The subject was short, and the business entirely routine.

The British ship *Sultana*, from Newport, Wales, with a cargo of coal, the brig *Lizzie*, from Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, and the brig *Hannah*, from New York, with Spaulding & Rogers' cargo company on board, and all bound to New York, were all wrecked during the late gale on the New Jersey beach, near Barnegat Bay.

The stock market was strong yesterday, and the railway shares particularly advanced in price. Gold opened at 160, and the official price was fixed at 163 1/2, with a steady advance to 167 1/2. Government stock continued firm. Very little business was done in the afternoon, owing to the celebration of the opening of the Sanitary Fair.

There was not a very active movement "down town" yesterday, particularly in the afternoon of the day, which was generally observed as a holiday. The fair was the chief attraction. Merchandise was generally quiet, but firm. It is probable that there was an active movement in the market for "change" there were more movements. Shipping business was slow, but higher. Wheat was firm, but quiet. Corn and oats were without change. Provisions of all kinds were very firm, with a brisk demand for pork, both for present and future delivery. Whiskey was buoyant and active. Freight rates more active, but at extremely low rates.

GOING TO EXAMINE THE NAVAL SITES IN THE WEST.—There is a growing feeling of indignation among the people, arising from the number of Congressmen absenting themselves from their seats, much to the delay and embarrassment of the public business. And now we learn from Washington that a party of Congressmen, with ladies, are about starting on a gallivanting excursion to the West, for the ostensible purpose of examining proposed sites for a navy yard, but in reality to see the sights which always characterize similar Congressional sleazebags. This is all wrong, and tends to bring the whole business of the nation into contempt. What is wanted in a case like the present is a small committee, composed of practical men, who have knowledge—conscience as well as in-laid—of what is required for the purposes of a navy yard. The West is bound to have a formidable internal naval depot of its own in time, and the sooner and the more practically the work is commenced, the more effectively and speedily will it be completed. A gallivanting excursion like the one suggested is more likely to retard than to facilitate the completion of such an important work.

SIDELL'S LAST FAILURE.—Sidell, the rebel ambassador at Paris, was, from all accounts, regularly snubbed, and had the door slammed in his face, diplomatically speaking, in a late application for a confidential interview with the French Emperor's German Emperor of Mexico. This signifies that Napoleon is beginning to suspect that Sidell is a humbug, and that King Joff, upon any terms, would be a bad bargain.

The War in Europe—The Danes Successfully Resisting the Germans.

We have four days later advices from Europe. They give us the important intelligence of the failure of the Germans to take Fredericia, a town of North Jutland. The Danes were introduced in that strong position. Fredericia is situated at the entrance of the Little Belt. In this fortified city, termed the "Maiden City" of Denmark, they were besieged by the Germans; but our latest news from the seat of war, dated the 25th ult., convey the announcement that the allied invaders had abandoned the siege. The Danes, inspired by their success, are increasing the strength of their defenses. That the Allies have felt the effect of their non-success is evinced from the fact that rumors of a peaceful nature have gained ground. It is asserted that the Germans are willing to adhere to a conference, but that the Danes, as before, refuse unless they can obtain an armistice. The refusal is based on the assumption that a reliance upon the result of the conference might tend to lessen their defensive powers.

In London and Paris a belief that a peaceful solution of this affair was probable seemed to be gaining ground. The money markets in both these cities were more animated, which fact proves that the peace rumors were not without some foundation. Be that as it may, the results of a prolonged resistance on the part of the Danes would surely tend to peace. The Germans have, up to last accounts, been successful; but now that the key of the Danish defenses is attacked the Germans fail. Finding the work before them more difficult than they were led to believe, the Allies will all the more readily agree to terms which may settle the question. It is not improbable that the Danes may thus obtain the desired armistice, and that diplomacy may yet settle the Holstein imbroglio.

The English government, which, of course, feels how ignominiously it stands before Europe on this question, will do all in its power to obtain from the Germans an admission to a conference. The latter were willing to be represented at such a meeting from the first, but refused to suspend fighting during its deliberations. Now that on land and sea they have been repulsed, they may think better of this, and grant the armistice. This would give England a chance to take a leading position in the affair, and her people might be duped into the idea that the prestige of Great Britain is still great. France will only act in the matter when Napoleon sees that his interests are at stake. It is more than probable that he would prefer that the fighting should go on, that he might seize the moment to extend his frontier; but peace in Europe is desirable at this moment, lest the warlike feeling should spread and become unmanageable; and Napoleon is well aware that whenever he chooses he can find a pretext for war with Germany, so that the Rhenish provinces may be seized by him. Knowing this, Napoleon, like England, would doubtless urge upon the Germans a peaceful termination of this Holstein quarrel—an event which would not surprise us should the Germans meet with more defeats. Much anxiety will be felt now as regards the result of the renewed attacks made by the Allies on the key of the Danish-Schleswig as well as the Jutland defenses.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION—COTTON AND CONTRABAND.—The formidable expedition of our land and naval forces, under Gen. Banks, up the Red river, supported by Gen. Steele's column from the north, will doubtless result in expelling the rebel detachments of Generals Price, Kirby Smith, Dick Taylor and others from the southern section of Arkansas and into Texas. Whether they will next be followed up into Texas, and driven thence into Mexico, remains to be seen. We should judge, however, from the heaps of cotton already picked up by this expedition, equal in value to a million and a half of dollars, that this famous Red river cotton country, in the single article of that profitable staple, will make this enterprise a very profitable one to the government, both in a financial and military view. The Red river planters, we are informed, as a rule, have neither been cajoled nor bullied into the folly of burning their cotton, but have exercised their power, influence and ingenuity in every way to save it, in order to turn it into money with the first opportunity. Some have been waiting for a chance of sending it off on the rebel route to the Rio Grande; but others have been waiting for "the Yankees." From the stores of these two classes we should not be surprised if Gen. Banks, on this Red river expedition, were to pick up forty or fifty thousand bales of cotton and half as many contrabands.

THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM.—It was Dean Swift, we believe, who said that the best test of a man's patriotism was the manner in which he met the calls of the taxgatherer. If the remark have any truth in it, how much more forcibly will it apply to the volunteer efforts now being made throughout the country in aid of the Sanitary Commission. By the difference in the amounts produced by the Sanitary Fairs that have already been held, we would be entitled to judge of the sincerity of those who are noisiest in their professions of devotion to the Union. Take Boston, for instance, which is more than any other branch of the community responsible for the sacrifices caused to it by the present unhappy struggle. All that it could accomplish by its Sanitary Fair was the raising of a sum of \$145,000—but little more than a fourth of what was obtained in Brooklyn, and from all appearances less than a tenth of what will be produced by the New York Fair. The truth is, there is but very little genuine devotion to the Union amongst the Boston abolitionists. They are ever ready with their professions of loyalty and readiness to make sacrifices; but when it comes to performance they are always to be found in the background.

A BAD SNOW FOR PEACE.—Judge Linton Stephens—brother of Alexander H.—has made a suggestion in the Georgia Legislature that peace propositions should be offered to the enemy after every rebel victory. Then there will be but a poor show for peace propositions emanating from the rebel side for some time to come; for General Grant will see that no propositions are offered conformably to Judge Stephens' suggestion while he commands the Union army.

NOT A WORD.—The Lincoln organs have not a word to say in answer to our statements that Old Abe is almost without a party in Congress. Why? Because they are afraid to touch this curious and damaging fact. It cannot be successfully denied, and it cannot be explained away.

The Great Fair.

The Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission was inaugurated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. For graphic and detailed accounts of all the proceedings, incidents and occurrences of the day, and for a description of the Fair itself, we refer our readers to the very full and elaborate reports published in our news columns yesterday and this morning. So perfect a picture of so splendid a celebration—so complete a record of such a great event—has seldom been seen in any other newspaper in the world.

The celebration was a grand success. Nature gave us fair weather in a double sense. The recent rains, kindly acting for the City Inspector, had cleaned the streets capitally. The bright sunshine and fresh, cool air made the parade equally enjoyable to those who marched and those who looked on. In accordance with Mayor Gunther's request, many of our citizens declared a general holiday. Those stores and offices which were not regularly closed were at least deserted by both clerks and customers after the hour of noon. Even the *habitués* of the Stock Exchange abandoned the service of Mammon after the first board, and devoted the rest of the day to the Fair. From almost every house the flag of freedom flashed brightly in the sun. Vast crowds of people lined Broadway on either side. The windows, from first floor to roof, framed fair faces or fluttered with waving handkerchiefs. The musical thunders of half a hundred bands crashed melodiously. Thousands of regular and citizen soldiers, horse and foot, fully armed and equipped, joined in the largest and finest military procession ever seen in this city, and proved that the republic has not yet exhausted her armies. In the evening the Fair building was densely crowded. The display of articles was extremely fine. The speeches were eloquent and appropriate. The music was admirable. The whole inauguration was a triumph.

But behind the crowds in uniform, the crowds in the street, the crowds at the Fair building and the crowds outside, there were eight thousand majority in the State. New Haven county shows a gain for Buckingham over his vote of last year of over 900, Hartford county nearly 800 and Windham county about 200.

Election at Princeton, N. J. The Union ticket—Buckingham—received 5,144 votes. The State ticket—Union, 18,144; Democrat, 3,144. The Legislature will be about three-quarters Union. Buckingham's majority will be not far from seven thousand.

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Opening of the Great Fair.

Continued from first page.

Good for GREENHAY.—His exposure of the delinquencies of the present House of Representatives. We can tell him, however, that his labors for a reform in that quarter will be all in vain so long as he shrinks from exposing the blunders, the prodigalities, the shortcomings and the deficiencies of Old Abe. We must reform the administration before we can effect any substantial reforms in Congress.

WORK FOR THE SANITARY FAIR.—There are forty thousand sick and disabled soldiers now in the military hospitals of the country—a number equal to the whole army of little Denmark.

THE ELECTIONS.

Success of the Union Ticket in Connecticut—Heavy Gains for the Republican, &c.

Hartford county, with the exception of three towns, gives Buckingham 7,323, Seymour 6,501, a gain of nearly 1,000 over last year.

Hartford county elects three Union Senators, a gain of two over last year.

New Haven county gives Buckingham about one hundred majority—a gain of over one hundred over last year. Almost every town in the State has gained, gives Buckingham an increased majority over last year.

New Haven elects two Union Representatives. The Senator from the Fourth district is elected.

James S. Tyler (Union) is elected Senator in the Eleventh district, and David B. Booth and Orrin Bonded (Union) were elected Representatives from Danbury.

Morris Tyler (Union) is elected Mayor by fifty majority, in a vote of 4,514. The whole city ticket has been carried by the Union men.

THE LATEST.

Hartford, Conn., April 4.—Midnight. Tolland county gives Buckingham 9,144, Seymour 1,586—a gain over last year of 172.

The Senate will probably stand Union, 18,144; Democrat, 3,144. The Legislature will be about three-quarters Union. Buckingham's majority will be not far from seven thousand.

Hartford, April 4.—3-30 A. M. The indications now are that the Buckingham will have eight thousand majority in the State.

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Good for GREENHAY.—His exposure of the delinquencies of the present House of Representatives. We can tell him, however, that his labors for a reform in that quarter will be all in vain so long as he shrinks from exposing the blunders, the prodigalities, the shortcomings and the deficiencies of Old Abe. We must reform the administration before we can effect any substantial reforms in Congress.

WORK FOR THE SANITARY FAIR.—There are forty thousand sick and disabled soldiers now in the military hospitals of the country—a number equal to the whole army of little Denmark.

THE UNION SQUARE BUILDING.

Progress of the Inside Work.—The Opening Expected to Take Place To-day—Scenes in Union Square Yesterday, &c., &c.

The auxiliary building of the Fair situated in Union Square, opposite the Everett House, did not open yesterday, but, as stated by several of the ladies having management of the department, will throw open its doors at seven o'clock this evening. There will be excellent music and speeches on the occasion.

A visit to the interior of the building yesterday afternoon showed rather effectively how energetically the various workmen had been toiled to finish up the building. The decorations of the interior are now nearly completed.

Flags and ornaments of every description are being hung all around the walls, and this building promises to rival its sister one—Palace Garden—not in point of extent, but as regards taste and elegance of arrangement. The windows have been decorated with the painting devices. These are the arms of the several nations of the old continent. Underneath each of the arms are the names of the countries which they represent. On each of the windows are two of the several nations of the old continent. Underneath each of the arms are the names of the countries which they represent. On each of the windows are two of the several nations of the old continent.

The Children's Department yesterday evening seemed to be the most finished of the whole four departments into which the building is divided. The children's department is the most finished of the whole four departments into which the building is divided. The children's department is the most finished of the whole four departments into which the building is divided.